

## CATACAZY'S CASE.

Herald Special Report from St. Petersburg.

Official Note of Prince Gortchakoff to Minister Curtin.

## RUSSIA FEELS INSULTED.

Secretary Fish Rebuked for Disrespect to Russia's Representative.

## CHARGES REFUTED BY CATACAZY

Insolent Tone of the Note—Is Justice Understood in America?—The Catacazy Catastrophe an Isobeg Between the United States and Russia—How Catacazy Did only Gortchakoff's Bidding.

## GORTCHAKOFF SNUBBED THROUGH CATACAZY

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Herald correspondent at the Russian capital has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11, 1872.

The note of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Gortchakoff, to Mr. Curtin, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, with regard to M. Catacazy, has been published in the *Messenger Official* (newspaper), which is an unusual course for the Russian government, and has been adopted in order to express resentment at the treatment and peremptory dismissal of M. Catacazy by President Grant and Secretary Fish.

## THE NOTE.

The following is a correct translation of the note, which is published in French:—

"M. Constantine Catacazy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has been ordered to come back to Russia as soon as His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis had taken his departure from the United States.

"M. Catacazy was at the same time informed that he will not return to the post of Washington, but that his recall will be final, in compliance with the request of the United States government.

## DISCOURTESY TO CATACAZY.

The government of His Imperial Majesty regrets that the painful affair did not terminate with this, as it was reasonably to be expected.

The acquiescence by the Imperial government of Russia in the request of Secretary Fish ought then, by the rule of courtesy between two friendly nations, to have been considered as a final settlement of the question.

In the subsequent correspondence on the part of Secretary Fish there was, however, neither sufficient attention nor proper respect shown to a Russian Ambassador performing duties such as he had a right to expect from the government at which he was accredited.

## CHARGES REFUTED BY CATACAZY.

"The letter of Secretary Fish presents serious though vague complaints against M. Catacazy, and thus invites the Imperial Cabinet to judge the conduct of its representative.

"In the opinion of the government of His Majesty the Emperor, M. Catacazy has satisfactorily refuted many of these complaints; on the others the Imperial Cabinet will deliver its judgment when M. Catacazy has had full liberty to present his case.

"The Imperial Chancellor hopes that justice is sufficiently understood in the United States not to expect it before."

## SARCAISM AND INSOLENCE.

The tone of the whole note is one of studied insolence and of resentment against President Grant and Secretary Fish.

It is certain that Prince Gortchakoff has lost his temper at what, as he privately expressed, he considers an insult to Russia.

## A CURIOUS REVELATION.

There is good ground for stating that in all probability M. Catacazy only obeyed the orders of his government; that in his conduct with regard to the Pulkins claim and his attempt to prevent the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington he followed out to its full extent the instructions of Prince Gortchakoff.

Thus the Catacazy catastrophe is a rebuke to the Imperial Chancellor himself.

## COOL RELATIONS.

Notwithstanding the defiant reproof to the United States government the note of the Prince closes with expressions of continued amity.

It is, however, an unquestionable fact that there is a decided coolness in the relations of the two governments.

## RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Imperial Greeting to the President of the Republic.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1872.

The *Blas Public* of to-day announces that General Lefo, formerly French Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, will shortly visit Versailles, having been given a commission by the Czar Alexander for the presentation to President Thiers of "the affectionate greeting of the Emperor of Russia."

## BANK DEFEALATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11, 1872. A defealcation has been discovered in the Fourth National Bank which may sweep away its surplus of \$60,000. The cashier and teller are alleged to be the guilty parties.

## SHERMAN'S TOUR.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The General Loaded with Honors in the Spanish Capital.

## HIS DISAPPEARANCE FOR NICE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Herald correspondent at the Spanish capital has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MADRID, Jan. 11, 1872.

General Sherman, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant, left Madrid on Tuesday night, January 9, via Bayonne and Marseilles, for Nice, to join the Wabash.

During their tour in Spain, they visited Cadix and Gibraltar, where they arrived in five days from Madeira; also Malaga, Seville, Xerez, Granada, Cordova and lastly Madrid and El Escorial.

While in Madrid General Sherman was visited by many public men, and among other hospitalities a banquet was given in his honor at the English legation.

## FRANCE.

The Industrial Struggle, or Commercial Protection Against Free Trade.

Citizen Thanks for American Relief to Paris—The Location of the Seat of Government.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1872.

A remonstrance signed by 800 manufacturers of Paris has been sent to the assembly against the passage of any bill increasing the duties on raw cotton and silk.

Only eight of the Chamber of Commerce of this city are opposed to the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF TO PARIS. The *Journal of Paris*, reviewing the contributions of food, clothing and money received from foreign lands for the suffering inhabitants of Paris since the war, praises the people of the United States for their unbounded liberality and for the judicious manner in which the proceeds have been distributed.THE QUESTION OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. The *Journal Debats* professes a feeling of indifference as to the return of the Assembly to Paris, and says it has "no fault to find with the decision of the Chamber on that question."

Popular Demand for a Definitive System of Rule—The War Indemnity to Prussia.

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1872.

The members of the party of the Left in the Assembly are making preparations for the presentation to that body of a demand for the cessation of the provisional form of government and the definitive establishment of the republic.

M. Prouver-Querier, Minister of Finance, will in two weeks pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity.

## ENGLAND.

The Naval Attache to the Embassy in Washington Embarked for America.

A Bankrupt Peer—Political Crimination of an Aristocratic Leader.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1872.

Admiral Inglefield, the recently appointed naval attache of the British Legation at Washington, has sailed for New York.

[The British Navy List does not supply the record of Admiral Inglefield. It contains the names of three officers Inglefield, the ranks being commander, captain and lieutenant.]

## AN ARISTOCRATIC BANKRUPT.

Viscount Parker has been declared a bankrupt. The name of Viscount (Lord) Parker does not appear in the British Peerage List for 1869. The eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield is Viscount Parker by courtesy.

## A REVOLUTIONARY BARONET TO HAVE A PARLIAMENTARY "CHANCE."

Mr. Milbank, M. P. for North Yorkshire, in an address to his constituents at York, denounced the public course of Sir Charles Dilke. He promised to call on Sir Charles to repeat in Parliament his declarations in regard to the Crown and the government, and in the event of his failing to answer, to brand him as he deserved.

## OUTFLOW OF BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased \$300,000 during the week.

## THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Eight thousand six hundred and eighteen bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CASE—Cable Communication with New York.

LONDON, Jan. 12—5 A. M.

The London *Times* of to-day reviews the story of the Alabama case, contending that if neutrality is virtually a state of almost unlimited liability, the situation of neutrality is indeed intolerable. The London *Times*' financial article announces that a combination of telegraphists agreed yesterday to establish direct cable communication between England and New York.

## DISABLING TO VISIT GLASGOW.

Mr. Disraeli will at Easter visit the Glasgow University, of which he was recently chosen Lord Rector.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The British Argument on the San Juan Boundary Question—The Imperial Arbitrator Posted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1872.

A special despatch from Berlin to a London journal states that the representative of Great Britain has delivered to the Emperor of Germany, the arbitrator agreed upon by England and the United States under the Treaty of Washington, the memorandum of the British government relative to the San Juan boundary.

## ITALY.

The United States Squadron in Harbor at Nice—Change in the Command.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Paris *Register* says the United States Squadron, consisting of the *Wabash*, *Shenandoah*, *Albatross*, *Plymouth*, *Brooklyn* and *Junia*, is in harbor at Nice.

Commodore Alden is in command of the fleet, having succeeded Rear Admiral Boggs, who returned home.

## BANK DEFEALATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11, 1872. A defealcation has been discovered in the Fourth National Bank which may sweep away its surplus of \$60,000. The cashier and teller are alleged to be the guilty parties.

## WALE.

Fire Damp Explosion and Fatal Accident in a Colliery.

Eleven Dead Bodies Recovered—Fire Raging in the Pit and Works.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1872.

Another terrible explosion is reported as having occurred in a colliery in Wales, by which many lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed.

The disaster occurred yesterday, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many were able to make their escape, but one gang was shut off, and all have probably perished.

Eleven men have been taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mines for others that are missing.

Immediately after the explosion the flames broke out and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

## THE MORMON WAR.

APOSTLE TAYLOR ON A HIGH HORSE.

Federal Axes Shall Not Be Ground in Utah—Secretary Black and the Legislature—The Portentous Cloud in the Distance—What the Gentiles May Expect if Utah is Admitted as a State.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 11, 1872. In the Legislature to-day, Peace, General of the Nauvoo Legion, introduced a bill to provide for a convention of delegates to make provisions for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, which was referred to a committee.

Apostle Taylor, in council on the printing question, said the Secretary of the Territory had no authority to appoint a Public Printer. They had received enough of public indignity, and they did not feel like standing it any longer. If the United States officials had axes to grind let them grind them elsewhere. He wanted hands off.

Taylor, who is a representative Mormon, was bitter in his remarks concerning the government officials.

There is a fine row brewing between the Legislature and Secretary Black. The former claims to be supreme in directing the expenditure of United States moneys, while the latter follows the instructions of the Treasury Department.

The Legislature is evidently relying a great deal on assurances given in Washington that Utah shall come in as a State. They already assume an overbearing, consequential attitude, that promises badly for the future.

A convention to form a State constitution will soon be called under Mormon auspices. The Gentiles are opposed to it, and are ignored, but they will fight the scheme to the last.

## AUSTRIA.

Legislative Exposition of the Condition of the Empire.

VIENNA, Jan. 11, 1872.

The draft of an address from the Upper House of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the Crown to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposes an increase of taxation for military purposes.

## CUBA.

A Madrid Journal in the Pay of the Cuban Junta—The Telegrams of New York Journals in Favor of the Insurrection—Forged or False—Arrival of General Ferrer Mora—The Alleged Flight of Céspedes.

HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1872.

All the Havana journals this evening publish the following:—

The Cuban Junta pays monthly \$2,000 to a Madrid journalist to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence. The telegrams published in the American journals are either forged in New York or sent by Accarate from Madrid.

A former Havana correspondent of a New York journal will manufacture letters there to create the impression that the insurrection has pariaisons among the Spaniards here and to allay suspicions regarding the real author.

The articles published in the New York journals as editorials favoring the insurgents are written by the insurgents, who pay the above named journalist, in order that the articles shall not appear as advertisements, because they understand the dispatch under which they would be held.

The journals here make no comment and state they received the above information from an entirely reliable source.

General Ferrer Mora, successor to Segundo Cabo Crespo, arrived here yesterday.

Nothing has been received from the press agencies throughout the entire island in answer to the diligent inquiries regarding the alleged flight of President Céspedes.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

In the Senate to-day the report of the Joint Financial Investigating Committee, condemnatory of Governor Scott and other State officials, was after a sharp debate, laid on the table.

## PIGION SHOOTING.

The Match Between Paine and Bogardus.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1872.

The match between Paine and Bogardus will be shot to-morrow at Fort Erie, Canada, commencing at twelve o'clock.

## CURLING MATCH AT BUFFALO.

Match Between the Toronto and Buffalo Clubs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Toronto Curling Club, of Toronto, played the Queen City Caledonia Club, of Buffalo, a match this afternoon, at the Skating Rink in this city, for a gold medal. The Toronto Club won by forty-two points. It was a one-sided affair. The winners are having a jolly, old-fashioned Scottish blow-out to-night at the Tiffin House.

## SERIOUS SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.

Another Sensation in New Brunswick, N. J.—Three Men Injured.

Quite a serious scaffold accident occurred yesterday afternoon in the new geological hall in course of erection on the grounds of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., whereby three men had very narrow escapes for their lives, three of them being badly, perhaps fatally, injured. It appears a large scaffold, folding in the interior of the building, on which were working four men, suddenly broke away and went down with a crash, carrying with it twenty-five or thirty feet. Cries of agony soon attracted other persons in the vicinity, and speedily the workmen were extricated and removed to a place convenient for medical examination.

F. Reid, a carpenter, was found to be badly bruised and injured internally; J. Gibson had his right leg broken and C. Sylvester his head and ear cut badly, besides sustaining internal injuries. The fourth, J. Moler, broke his fall by clinging to the lath. The injuries of Reid and Sylvester, it is feared, will prove fatal.

## MILITARY ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Jan. 11, 1872.

Two employees in the southern branch of the National Military Asylum have made charges against Charles A. Raymond, the Deputy Governor and Treasurer of the institution, alleging mismanagement and fraud on his part.

## THE TAMMANY BRIGADE.

The Warriors on the War Path and Many Scalps Taken.

SCIRMISH WITH THE SACHEMS.

Big Medicine Man Barnard Bursts Open the Doors of the Wigwam with a Mandamus for the Unterrified Sagamores.

GRAND POW-WOW AND WAR DANCE.

The Potawatamie Chief Genet Sinks His Hatchet in the Brain of the Seminole Brave Matthew T. Brennan.

The General Committee Meet and Triumph Over the Red Men and the Father of the Council—Dowling Carries the Sixth Ward Without Bloodshed—Big Mike Allowed to Walk Home to Yorkville.

The General Committee Meet and Triumph Over the Red Men and the Father of the Council—Dowling Carries the Sixth Ward Without Bloodshed—Big Mike Allowed to Walk Home to Yorkville.

Once more the Indian tribes of Tammany Hall have met in dread council and have shed the blood of their brothers. The hatchet has been dug up and the war path is strewn with the bodies of the slain—warriors, squaws and papooses all commingled in one terrible field of slaughter. The council fires are once more blazing and the warriors returning from buffalo hunting have kindled beacon fires in the passes of the mountains. Last evening Fourteenth street, in and around Tammany Hall, was filled with the warriors of the different tribes, their faces daubed with war paint and their bodies tattooed with the signs of the big medicine men of the different tribes.

THE RED MEN OF THE FOREST. Every tribe was fully represented in the vast crowds that clogged the street in the entrance to the hall. There were Pawnees, Pequot, Mohicans, Blackfeet, Sioux, Apaches, Narragansetts, Ojibwas, Shawnees, Kickapooes, Minnais, Iroquois, Algonquins, Comanches, Seminoles, Senecas, Wyandots, Hurons, Mohawks, Delawares, Chippewas and Onondagas, assembled the Council of the Thirteen Fires. But the Great Spirit was not among the tribes last night, for the heavy doses of freewater taken by the braves during the day had made them feel so frisky that it was with difficulty that the police preserved order.

THE SACHEMS SCALPED. The card signed by seven out of thirteen of the Sachems of Tammany Hall, which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, created the most intense excitement among the Tammany Hall politicians in the city during the day, and threats were made by the active workers in the organization that they would take possession of the hall, no matter what happened. This card was signed by seven of the Sachems, as follows:—James B. Nicholson (Huron tribe), who is Father of the Council; Isaac Bell (Seneca tribe), Emanuel B. Hart (Pawnee tribe), Matthew T. Brennan (The Man-Who-Eats), Seminole tribe), Samuel R. Garvin (The Man-Who-Pigeon-Doves-the-Papers), Shawnee tribe), Douglas Taylor (Big Thunder), Iroquois tribe), Nathaniel Jarvis (Hole-in-the-Wall, Mohican tribe).

There are thirteen Sachems and a Grand Sachem in the Tammany Society representing the Thirteen Council Fires, or the old original thirteen States. Six of these Sachems did not sign the card which closed Tammany Hall to the General Committee. The six who did not sign are as follows:—Joseph Dowling, Pequot tribe; John J. Bradley, Sioux tribe; Peter B. Sweeney, Apache tribe; William M. Tweed, Comanche tribe; A. Oakley Hall, Blackfoot tribe, and Charles G. Cornell, Miami tribe.

To keep order Superintendent Kelso—who is an Alabama Indian—had five hundred of his blue-coated warriors, all armed to the teeth and carrying dreadful war clubs in their hands, stationed around Tammany Hall and inside of the building. One of the first of the warriors to pass through the gauntlet of the blue-coated warriors was Mr. Morgan Jones, who belongs to the Cherokee tribe, followed by Mr. John P. Jones (The Man-Who-Thinks), belonging to the Chickasaws.

NO BUFFALO WENT. Pat Callaghan, a member of the Flat Head tribe, and Con. Desmond, a big warrior of the Piegau tribe, soon followed, and presented their tickets to the surly sentinels, who let them pass as if they were not there. Before this a mandamus had been served on Superintendent Kelso by the Great Chief Elk-squa-wa-wa, who is the father of the Council, to the effect that the Sachems who did not sign the card should be allowed to enter the hall, and that they should be permitted to hold a meeting in the hall, and that they should be permitted to hold a meeting in the hall, and that they should be permitted to hold a meeting in the hall.

The big Seminole Chief Matthew T. Brennan, who tried to shut the doors of the hall in the faces of the young warriors, was not allowed to enter, and he left his hatchet behind in their wigwams for their papooses to play with, and they looked as if they had been on a big buffalo hunt and had got very fat. In the meantime they shot at the Great Spirit, and swore they would take the hall by storm, and that they would take the hall by storm, and that they would take the hall by storm.

The Little Creek Chief, who was on hand early, with Thomas Coman (The Man-Who-Puts-Up-Jobs), a Penobscot Indian, and Colonel Mike to the effect that they should be allowed to enter the hall, and that they should be permitted to hold a meeting in the hall, and that they should be permitted to hold a meeting in the hall.

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